

## LISTING OF CLAIMS

1. (Original) A process for measuring surface reflectance ( $\hat{r}$ ) of an object of interest in a set of image date ( $i$ ) said process comprising the steps of:

collect the set of image data ( $i$ ) which contains the surface reflectance of the object of interest as well as additive noise caused by variations in illumination and atmospheric effects;

make an estimate of the additive noise ( $a$ ) in the set of image data;

process the image data in a high pass filter to remove the estimate of additive noise ( $a$ ) from the set of image signal lost due to atmospheric effects set ( $rm$ );

Use a Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) on the processed image set to estimate an amount of image signal lost due to atmospheric effects set ( $rm$ );

Add the estimate of image signal lost to the processed image set to get a sum reflectance estimate; and

Process the sum reflectance estimate with a multiplicative noise only algorithm to obtain thereby the surface reflectance ( $\hat{r}$ ) of the object of interest.

2. (Original) A process, as defined in claim 1, wherein said collection step is performed using image sensors that detect image data in a form of pixel spectral vectors  $\{x\}$  and which output an image ( $i = rm$ ) where  $r$  equals the surface reflectance of the object of interest and  $m$  is a multiplicative noise spectrum.

3. (Original) A process, as defined in claim 2, wherein there are  $N$  channels of pixel spectral vectors  $\{x\}$  that are rotated into a log  $m$  principle component (PC) space to produce a rotated ensemble set  $\{y\}$ .

4. (Original) A process, as defined in claim 3, wherein image formation of the object of interest is elicited by performing a Hadamard product of the rotated ensemble set { $y$ }.